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Whig and Courier.

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Sole Agents, 365 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.
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Attention is called to the fact that we make a specialty of *dyeing silk, ribbons, ladies' and children's hats, feathers, etc.*
ROBT. A. JORDAN,
Next to Veazie Bank.

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BAZAR GLOVE FITTING PATTERNS
L. W. ATKINS,
42—EAST SIDE—MAIN STREET, BANGOR.
Call or send address and get 1 Q. free.
Latest styles, etc. Dressmakers, 25 cts., Blank to Dressmakers, 25 cts. Best goods. Lowest prices.

WINDOW SHADES and ROLLERS of all kinds,
WALL PAPERS in great variety, also
STATIONERY
of all kinds. Always in stock.
LEAD PENCILS of Superior Quality
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MR. & MRS. C. A. MURCH,
MITAPHYSICIANS.
207 MAIN STREET.
All diseases successfully treated. Patients visited at their homes.
Consultation free.

To Vessel Owners
AND CAPTAINS.
OAKES BROTHERS,
(SUCCESSORS TO)
JOSEPH OAKES & SON,
Are now prepared at the Ship Yard and Dock in Brewer to dispatch all kinds of repairs on vessels with ferry boats.
All kinds of Ship Work executed.
Have first-class new calk boat which can be used on the ferry or for other work when not wanted for ferrying.
Wharfage and Dockage free.
Vessels can be docked at Brewer Dock at any time when not wanted for ferry boat.
W. F. DOE,
(Well known)
SPAR-MAKER,
Solicits all orders for Spar work with the trade.
Masts and Spars Furnished.
OAKES BROTHERS.
Brewer, April 23d, 1884.

ALLEN'S ORIGINAL BALM,
THE GREAT SKIN REMEDY.
Removes from the Face all Blemishes such as Freckles, Moth, Tan, Pimples, and gives to the complexion the freshness of youth. Dilute and use as a Wash. Prepared only by Dr. Allen, Lynn, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.
Sold by SMITH, DOLLIFF & SMITH, Gen. Agents, Boston, Mass.
KEAN'S KIDNEY & BACK PLASTERS

KAZINE.
THE VERY BEST
Washing Powder
9 Cents a Package,
3 Packages for 25 Cents,
AT
TEA WHITE'S.

ARREARS OF PAY TO OFFICERS
Of the Volunteer Service.
On the 1st of June, 1884, the President approved an Act granting full pay and emoluments to all officers of the volunteer forces, who had been duly commissioned in a higher rank, and for various causes, failed to muster. I have the Act, and offer my services to all such as are entitled to its benefits, with the assurance of a faithful and vigorous prosecution of their claims, for the small compensation.
All such officers as may desire my services, will please address me, stating age, Creditors' Cavalry and Regiment in which they served, rank and date of commission, time of enlistment and discharge, and I will prepare and forward to them for execution, the necessary application.
A. D. HARDING, Attorney,
No. 5 Larrabee's Block, West Market Square, Bangor, Me.
June 21 d&w1m

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Sugar Cured Hams,
FINEST IN THE WORLD!
Just Received at
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July 7

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MR. BLAINE'S LETTER OF RECEPTION.

A Document that Speaks for Itself WITH NO UNCERTAIN SOUND.

A Masterly Statement of Republican Principles

AUGUSTA, Me., July 15th, 1884.

To Hon. John B. Henderson and others of the Committee, etc., etc.

GENTLEMEN:—In accepting the nomination for the Presidency tendered me by the Republican National Convention I beg to express a deep sense of the honor which is conferred and of the duty which is imposed. I ventured to accompany the acceptance with some observations upon the questions involved in the contest—questions whose settlement may affect the future of the National Family for no idle or long series of years.

In enumerating the issues upon which the Republican party appeals for popular support, the Convention has been singularly explicit and felicitous. It has promptly given the leading position to the Industrial interests of the country affected by the tariff on imports. On that question the two political parties are radically in conflict. Almost the first act of the Republicans, when they came into power in 1861, was the establishment of the principle of Protection to American labor and to American capital. This principle the Republican party has ever since steadily maintained, while on the other hand the Democratic Party in Congress has for thirty years persistently warred against it. While within that period our opponents have destroyed tariffs arranged for Protection, and since the close of the civil war, when never they have controlled the House of Representatives hostile legislation has been attempted—never more conspicuously than in their principal measure at the last session of Congress.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

Revenue laws are in their very nature subject to frequent revision in order that they may be adapted to changes and modifications of trade. The Republican party is not contending for the permanency of any particular scheme. The issue between the two parties does not turn in reference to a specified law. It is far broader and far deeper. It involves a principle of wide application and beneficent influence, against a theory which we believe to be unsound in conception and probably baneful in practice. In the many tariff revisions which have been necessary for the past twenty three years, for which and hereafter it may be necessary, the Republican Party has not shifted and will maintain the policy of Protection to American industry, while our opponents insist upon a doctrine which practically destroys that policy. The issues thus distinct, well defined and unavoidable. The pending election may determine the fate of Protection for a generation. The overflow of the policy means a large and permanent reduction in the wages of American laborers, thus involving the loss of vast amounts of American capital invested in industrial enterprises. The value of the present revenue system to the people of the United States is not a matter of theory, and I shall submit no argument to sustain it. I only invite attention to certain facts of official record which seem to constitute a demonstration.

In the Census of 1850 no effort was made, for the first time in our history, to obtain a valuation of the property in the United States. The attempt was in large degree unsuccessful. Partly from lack of data, partly from injudicious inquiry many who thought the inquiries foreshadowed a new scheme of taxation the returns were incomplete and unsatisfactory. Little more was done than to consolidate the local valuation used in the States for purposes of assessment, and that as everyone knows, differs widely from a complete exhibit of the property.

In the Census of 1860, however, the work was done with great thoroughness—the distinction between "assessed value and true" value being carefully observed. The grand result was that the true value of all the property in the States and Territories (excluding slaves) amounted to fourteen thousand millions of dollars (14,000,000,000). This aggregate was the net result of the labor and savings of all the people within the area of the United States from the time the first British colonists landed in 1607, down to the year 1860. It represented the fruit of the toil of two hundred and fifty years.

After 1860, the business of the country was encouraged and developed by a Protective Tariff. At the end of twenty years the total property of the United States, as returned by the Census of 1880, amounted to the enormous aggregate of forty-four thousand millions of dollars (44,000,000,000). This great result was attained, notwithstanding the fact that countless millions had in the interval been wasted in the progress of a bloody war. It thus appears that while our population between 1860 and 1880 increased sixty per cent., the aggregate property of this country increased two hundred and fourteen per cent.—showing a vastly enhanced wealth *per capita* among the people. Thirty thousand millions of dollars ($30,000,000,000) had been added, during these twenty years to the permanent wealth of the Nation.

These results are regarded by the older Nations of the world as phenomenal. That our country should surmount the peril and the cost of a gigantic war, and for an entire period of twenty years make an average gain to its wealth of one hundred and twenty-five million dollars per month, surpasses the experience of all other Nations, ancient or modern, even the opponents of the present revenue system do not pretend that in the whole history of civilization any parallel can be found to the material progress of the United States, since the accession of the Republican party to power.

The period between 1860 and to-day has not been one of material prosperity only. At no time in the history of the United States has there been built progress in the moral and philanthropic field. Religious and charitable institutions, schools, seminaries and colleges, have been founded and endowed far more generously than at any previous time in our history. Greater and more varied relief has been extended to human suffering, and the entire progress of the country in wealth has been accomplished and dignified by a broadening and elevation of our National character as a people.

Our opponents claim fault that the Revenue system produces a surplus. But they should not forget that the law has given a specific purpose to which all the surplus is profitably and honorably applied—the reduction of the Public debt and the consequent relief of the burden of taxation. No dollar has been wasted, unless the only extravagance with which the party stands charged is the generous pensioning of soldiers, sailors and their families—an extravagance which embodies the highest form of justice in the recognition and payment of a sacred debt. When reduction of taxation is to be made, the Republican party can be trusted to accomplish it in such form as will most effectively aid the industries of the Nation.

OUR FOREIGN COMMERCE.

A frequent accusation by our opponents is that the Foreign Commerce of the country has steadily decayed under the policy of the Protective Tariff. In this way they seek to array the importing interest against the Republican Party. It is a common and vital error to confound the commerce of the country with its carrying trade—an error often committed ignorantly and sometimes designedly—but a error so gross that it does not distinguish between the ship and the cargo. Foreign commerce is the exchange of products between the ports and the peoples of two countries, regardless of the nationality of the vessel that may carry the commodities of exchange. Our carrying trade has from obvious causes suffered many discouragements since 1860, but our foreign commerce has in the same period steadily and prodigiously increased. It increased, indeed, at a rate and to an amount which far shortly dwarf all previous developments of our trade beyond the seas. From 1860 to the present time the Foreign Commerce of the United States, (divided with approximate equality between exports and imports) reached the astounding aggregate of twenty-four thousand millions of dollars ($24,000,000,000). The balance of this vast commerce included in our favor, but would have been much larger. If our trade with the countries of Asia and elsewhere I need not, had been duly adjusted.

It is full and exact to attribute the rapid advance in our exports since 1860, and we may add, the increase of our importations, to the influence of the Protective System. The total exports from the United States from the Declaration of Independence in 1776 down to the date of the Presidential election in 1860 added to all that had previously been exported from the American colonies from their original settlement, amounted to less than nine hundred millions of dollars ($900,000,000). On the other hand our exports for the period from the close of the first Presidential term of Washington to the close of the last Presidential term of Lincoln, exceeded two thousand millions of dollars ($2,000,000,000). The whole of it being the product of American labor. Exhibits equally remarkable might be made of our importations, which, under its influence, have expanded in twenty four years forty per cent. more than the total amount that had been exported in the entire previous history of American commerce. All the details of which we are proud I correspond with this gigantic result. The commercial cities of the Union never had such growth as they have enjoyed since 1860. On the first Decade of the city of New York, with its splendid harbor, has within that period doubled its population and increased her wealth five fold. During the same period the imports and exports which have entered and left her harbor are more than double the whole amount of exports by her between the settlement of the first Dutch colony on the Island of Manhattan and the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861.

AGRICULTURE AND THE TARIFF.

The Agricultural interest is by far the largest in the Nation, and is entitled to every illustration of Revenue Laws to the fullest consideration. No policy hostile to the fullest development of Agriculture in the United States must be abandoned. Recalling this fact the opponents of the present system of Revenue have labored very earnestly to persuade the farmers of the United States that they are robbed by the Protective Tariff, and the effort is thus made to consolidate their vast influence in favor of free trade. But happily the farmers of America are intelligent and cannot be misled by sophistry when concerning the interests in which they are plainly and fatally involved. During the past twenty four years, while they have not been acquainted in one section or locality, another section, or another interest. They see that the agriculture of States have made even more rapid progress than the manufacturing States.

The figures show that in 1860 Massachusetts and Rhode Island, the same wealth—between eight and nine hundred million dollars—and that in 1880 Massachusetts had advanced to twenty six hundred million, while Rhode Island advanced to thirty four hundred millions. Thus we see that New Jersey and Iowa were just equal in population in 1860, and that in twenty years the wealth of New Jersey was increased by the sum of eight hundred and fifty millions of dollars, while the wealth of Iowa was increased by the sum of fifteen hundred millions. They see that the nine leading agricultural States of the West have grown in prosperity, that the aggregate addition to their wealth since 1860 is almost greater than the wealth of the entire country in that year. They see that the South, which is almost exclusively agricultural, has shared in the general prosperity and that having recovered from the loss and devastation of war, has gained so rapidly that its total wealth is at least the double of that which it possessed in 1860, exclusive of slaves.

In the extraordinary development of the farmers see the helpful impulse of a home market, and they see that the financial and revenue system, enacted since the Republican party came into power, has established and constantly expanded the home market. They see that even in the case of wheat, which is our chief cereal export, they have sold, in the average of the years since the close of the war, three bushels at home to one they have sold abroad, and that in the case of corn, the only other cereal which we export to any extent, one hundred bushels have been used at home to three and a half bushels exported. In some years the disparity has been so great that for every peck of corn exported one hundred bushels have been consumed in the home market. The farmers see that in the increasing competition from the grain fields of Russia and from the distant plains of India, the growth of the home market becomes daily of greater concern to them, and that its enlargement would deprecate the value of every acre of tillable land in the Union.

OUR INTERNAL COMMERCE.

Such facts as these touching the growth and consumption of wealth at home give one some idea of the importance of the internal commerce of the United States. They suggest also that, in addition to the advantages which the American people enjoy from protection against foreign competition, they enjoy the advantages of absolute free trade over a larger area and with a greater population than any other Nation. The internal commerce of our thirty-eight States and three Territories is carried on without let or hindrance, without tax, detention, or interference of any kind whatever. It spans all freely over an area of three and a half million square miles—almost equal in extent to the whole continent of Europe. Its profits are enjoyed to-day by fifty-six millions of American freemen, and from this enjoyment no monopoly is created. According to Alexander Hamilton, "when he discussed the subject, in 1790, "the natural competition which takes place does away with every thing like monopoly, and by degrees reduces the prices of articles to the minimum of a reasonable profit on the capital employed." It is impossible to point to a single monopoly in the United States that has been created or fostered by the Industrial System which is upheld by the Republican Party.

Compared with our foreign commerce these domestic exchanges are incomparably greater. Our commerce requiring merely as one instrumentality as large a mileage of railway as exists to-day in all the other nations of the world combined. These internal exchanges are estimated by the Statistical Bureau of the Treasury Department, to be annually twenty times as great in amount as our foreign commerce. It is into this vast field of home trade—at once the creation and the heritage of the American people—that foreign nations are striving by every device to enter. It is into this field that the opponents of our present revenue system would freely admit the countries of Europe—countries into whose internal trade we could not reciprocally enter rendering every advantage of trade, from which we should be gaining nothing in return.

EFFECT UPON THE MECHANIC AND THE LABORER.

A policy of this kind would be disastrous to the mechanics and working men of the United States. Wages are unjustly reduced when an industrious man is not able by his earnings to live in comfort, educate his children, and lay by a sufficient amount for the necessities of age. The reduction of wages is probably consequent upon throwing our home market open to the world, would deprive them of the power to do this. It would prove a great calamity to our country. It would produce a conflict between the poor and the rich, and in the sorrowful degradation of labor would plant the seeds of public danger.

The Republican party has steadily aim to maintain just relations between labor and capital—guarding with care the rights of each. A conflict between the two has always led in the past and will always lead in the future to the injury of both. Labor is indispensable to the creation and profit is indispensable to the creation and profit of the capital, and capital increases the efficiency and value of labor. Whoever strives to make one against the other is an enemy of both. The policy is wisest and best which harmonizes the two on the basis of absolute justice. The Republican party has protected the free labor of America so that its compensation is larger than is realized in any other country. It has guarded our people against the unfair competition of contract labor from China, and may be called upon to prohibit the growth of a similar evil from Europe.

It is obviously unfair to permit capitalists to make contracts for cheap labor in foreign countries, to the hurt and disparagement of the labor of American citizens. Such a policy, like that which would have the time and other conditions of home labor exclusively in the control of the employer, is injurious to all parties—not the least so to the unhappy persons who are made the subjects of the contract. The institutions of the United States rest upon the intelligence and virtue of all the people. Suffrage is made universal as the weapon of self protection to every citizen. It is not the interest of the Republic that any economic system should be adopted which involves the reduction of wages to the hard standard prevailing elsewhere. The Republican party aims to elevate and dignify labor—not to degrade it.

As a substitute for the industrial system which under Republican administrations has developed such extraordinary prosperity, our opponents offer a policy which is but a series of experiments upon our system of revenue—a policy whose end must be harm to our manufactures and greater harm to our labor. Experiments in the Industrial and financial system of the country's greatest dread as its ability is its greatest boon. Even the uncertainty resulting from the recent tariff agitation in Congress has hurtfully affected the business of the entire country. Who can measure the harm to our shops and our homes, to our farms and our commerce if the uncertainty of perpetual tariff agitation is to be inflicted upon the country? We are in the midst of an abundant harvest. We are on the eve of a revival of general prosperity. Nothing stands in our way but the dread of a change in the industrial system which has wrought such wonders in the last twenty years and which with the power of increased capital will work still greater marvels of prosperity in the twenty years to come.

OUR FOREIGN POLICY.

Our foreign relations favor our domestic development. We are at peace with the world—at peace upon a sound basis with no unsettled question of a character adequate to embarrass or distract any Republic removed by its geographical position from participation in interests of those questions of dynasty or boundary which so frequently disturb the peace of Europe. We are left to adjust our relations with all and are free from possible entanglements in the quarrels of any. The United States has no cause had in flesh to engage in conflict with any power on earth, and we may rest in assured confidence that no power desires to attack the United States.

With the Nations of the Western Hemisphere we should cultivate closer relations and for our common prosperity. And I once more we should invite them all to join with us in an agreement that for the future, all international troubles in North or South America shall be adjusted by impartial arbitration and not by arms. This project was part of the fixed policy of President Garfield's administration and he should in my judgment be followed to accomplishment on this condition would favorably affect the Nations beyond the sea, and thus powerfully contribute at no distant day to the universal acceptance of the philanthropic and Christian principle of Arbitration. The effort even of suggesting it for the Spanish American States has been most happy, and has increased the confidence of those people in our friendly disposition.

It fell to my lot as Secretary of State, in June, 1881, to quiet apprehension in the Republic of Mexico, by giving the assurance in an official despatch that "there is not the faintest desire on the United States for territorial extension south of the Rio Grande. The population of the two Republics have been established in conformity with the most jurisdictional interests of both. The line of demarcation is not merely conventional. It is more. It separates Spanish-American people from a Saxon America in peoples. It divides one great nation from another with distinct and natural individuality."

We seek the conquests of peace. We desire to extend our commerce, and in an especial degree with our friends and neighbors on this continent. We have not improved our relations with Spanish America as wisely (and as persistently as we might have done. For more than a generation the sympathy of those countries has been allowed to drift away from us. We should now make every effort to gain their friendship. Our trade with them is already large. During the last year our exchanges in the Western hemisphere amounted to three hundred and fifty millions of dollars—nearly one-fourth of our entire foreign commerce. To those who may be disposed to undervalue the value of our trade with the countries of North and South America, it may be well to state that, their population is nearly or quite fifty millions, and that, in proportion to aggregate numbers, we import nearly double as much from them as we do from Europe.

But the result of the whole American trade is in a high degree unsatisfactory. The balance against us during the past year exceeded two hundred and twenty-five millions, while the exports were less than one hundred and twenty-five millions—showing a balance against us of $100,000,000 or more than one hundred millions of dollars. But this money does not go to Spanish America. We send large sums to Europe in coin or in exchanges to pay European manufacturers for the goods which they send to Spanish America. We are but paymasters for this enormous amount annually to European factories, a portion of which is a serious drain, in every financial depression, upon our resources in specie.

Cannot this condition of trade in great part be changed? Cannot the market for our products be greatly enlarged? We have made a beginning in our effort to improve our trade relations with Mexico and we should not be content until similar and mutually advantageous arrangements have been successively made with every nation of North and South America. While the great powers of Europe are steadily enlarging their colonial dominion in Asia and Africa, it is the especial province of this country to improve and expand its trade with the nations of America. No

Business Cards.

Real Estate.

FOR RENT.
A large front office over S. D. Jordan & Son's store on Kenduskeag Bridge, suitable for a banking room for two gentlemen or mechanical work. Elevator.
SILAS D. JONES.
July 19 Coll copy

FOR SALE.
The most desirable house lot in Bangor, between the residences of Boutelle and Drew streets, on Broadway, also several tracts of land near the Center of the Peninsula, Arrowsic, Sagadahoc, Hancock and Washington Counties. Will sell whole or any part of the property. Land sold on easy terms.
F. W. BURR & SON,
Exchange street, Bangor.

FOR SALE.
VALUABLE RESIDENCE.
Will Be Sold at a Bargain!
The valuable house recently occupied by the late Dr. Pitcher, on Hammond street, is now offered for sale. It is well adapted for two families, and is connected by gas with the city works. The lot is 100 feet front by 200 feet deep, and is one of the finest residential lots in the city. For a long time, I have had the house for sale in this city for a long time. I do not wish to hold it longer. Inquire of Dr. Pitcher, or of the undersigned.
F. W. BURR & SON,
Exchange street, Bangor.

House on Essex Street for Sale.
House and lot No. 77 Essex street, the residence of the late Thos. A. Nevells, consisting of two stores, house and ell and stable attached, and well supplied with water, is offered for sale. Only a few minutes walk from the Bangor House, Post Office and business streets.
Inquire of the undersigned.
E. COLLINS.
No. 3 Kenduskeag Block.
Coll copy

Health is Wealth!
DR. C. W. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, a guaranteed Specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of Tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting in Insanity, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to Misery, Decay and Death. One month's treatment, $1.00 a box, or six boxes for $5.00, sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price.
WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES
To cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with $5.00, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by
JOHN C. WEST & CO.
Sole Agents, 365 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.
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Next to Veazie Bank.

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Call or send address and get 1 Q. free.
Latest styles, etc. Dressmakers, 25 cts., Blank to Dressmakers, 25 cts. Best goods. Lowest prices.

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WALL PAPERS in great variety, also
STATIONERY
of all kinds. Always in stock.
LEAD PENCILS of Superior Quality
that erasers
CHAS. HIGHT.

MR. & MRS. C. A. MURCH,
MITAPHYSICIANS.
207 MAIN STREET.
All diseases successfully treated. Patients visited at their homes.
Consultation free.

To Vessel Owners
AND CAPTAINS.
OAKES BROTHERS,
(SUCCESSORS TO)
JOSEPH OAKES & SON,
Are now prepared at the Ship Yard and Dock in Brewer to dispatch all kinds of repairs on vessels with ferry boats.
All kinds of Ship Work executed.
Have first-class new calk boat which can be used on the ferry or for other work when not wanted for ferrying.
Wharfage and Dockage free.
Vessels can be docked at Brewer Dock at any time when not wanted for ferry boat.
W. F. DOE,
(Well known)
SPAR-MAKER,
Solicits all orders for Spar work with the trade.
Masts and Spars Furnished.
OAKES BROTHERS.
Brewer, April 23d, 1884.

ALLEN'S ORIGINAL BALM,
THE GREAT SKIN REMEDY.
Removes from the Face all Blemishes such as Freckles, Moth, Tan, Pimples, and gives to the complexion the freshness of youth. Dilute and use as a Wash. Prepared only by Dr. Allen, Lynn, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.
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THE VERY BEST
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9 Cents a Package,
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AT
TEA WHITE'S.

ARREARS OF PAY TO OFFICERS
Of the Volunteer Service.
On the 1st of June, 1884, the President approved an Act granting full pay and emoluments to all officers of the volunteer forces, who had been duly commissioned in a higher rank, and for various causes, failed to muster. I have the Act, and offer my services to all such as are entitled to its benefits, with the assurance of a faithful and vigorous prosecution of their claims, for the small compensation.
All such officers as may desire my services, will please address me, stating age, Creditors' Cavalry and Regiment in which they served, rank and date of commission, time of enlistment and discharge, and I will prepare and forward to them for execution, the necessary application.
A. D. HARDING, Attorney,
No. 5 Larrabee's Block, West Market Square, Bangor, Me.
June 21 d&w1m

FERRETS!
Sugar Cured Hams,
FINEST IN THE WORLD!
Just Received at
J. C. NORTON & CO.'S.
July 7

OUR CURRENCY.

The people of the United States, though often urged and tempted, have never seriously contemplated the recognition from other money than gold and silver and currency directly convertible into them. They have not done so, even when they were under no necessity for speech from that of desperate war. Then, upon special pledge for the completion of our currency system to the issuing of silver and gold. The large use of silver as the money of account most Christian nations take in connection with their trade, is a great convenience to the world, and gives the weight of a great international agreement in the premises. Our Government should not cease to urge this measure until common standard of value should be reached and established. Such a standard should enable the United States to use the silver from its mines as an auxiliary to gold in settling the balances of foreign exchange.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The strength of the Republic is derived from the multiplication of homes. Our laws should look to the distribution of the agriculture of the country into farms of such extent as will afford a competence to the tiller of the soil, and which should be held as a sacred trust for the benefit of those seeking homes. The tendency to consolidate large tracts of lands in the ownership of individuals or corporations should with proper regard to vested rights, be discouraged. One hundred thousand persons of land in the hands of one man is far less profitable to the Nation than one hundred when its ownership is divided among a thousand men. The evil of permitting large tracts of the National domain to be consolidated and controlled by the few is not to be lightly incurred. When the lands are thus held by a few persons controlling it are tempted to make the most of their opportunity by exacting from the settler the payment of a price for the land which, in the first instance, was given to the settler by the Government. The public lands should be held for the benefit of those who will use them for the purpose of building up homes, and not for speculation or revenue. Our laws should be so shaped as to encourage the transfer of the public lands into the ownership of those who will use them for the purpose of building up homes, and should not be so shaped as to encourage the transfer of the public lands into the ownership of those who will use them for the purpose of

BANGOR DAILY WHIG AND COURIER.

BY BOUTELLE & BURR. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER. BANGOR, ME., SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 19, 1884. VOLUME LI.—NUMBER 172.

Whig and Courier.

BANGOR Daily Whig and Courier,

PUBLISHED MORNINGS

No. 1, East End Kenduskeag Bridge,

BY

BOUTELLE & BURR.

C. A. BOUTELLE, DENT A. BURR.

TERMS—$8.00 per year, $4.00 for six months, $2.00 for three months. *Invariably in advance*

THE BANGOR WEEKLY COURIER

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At the Office of the DAILY WHIG & COURIER at Two Dollars per year, *invariably in advance*

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Subscriptions must be paid in all cases in advance.

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Business Cards.

CHAS. S. PEARL,

(Successor to C. H. Webb)

Real Estate Broker, Insurance Agent,

AND

AUCTIONEER.

Office—No. 6 Kenduskeag Block

FILES! - - - FILES!

Now is the Time to Sharpen Up

and get ready for business. I have on hand

1,000 Dozen Files

And am daily receiving more, which I am selling at

The Lowest Prices.

And all warrant them equal to any imported.

Call and see them.

Old Files Re-cut as usual.

JOB COLLETT - - - Exchange St.

Horsford's SELF-RAISING Bread Preparation.

Recommended BY PHYSICIANS.

It restores to the flour the nutritious and strength-giving phosphates —THAT ARE— removed with the bran, AND WHICH ARE required by the system. No other Baking Powder or Yeast does this.

CITY PARCEL DELIVERY

JOB WACON.

Having fitted up my delivery team in a commodious and suitable manner, I am now well equipped to do light jobbing, express business and deliver parcels to all parts of the city. I have an order book with A. L. Boyd & Son, also telephone connection and order book at East side Drug Store. Any orders the public may favor me with will be attended to as promptly as possible and greatly appreciated. Wheat not changed. I may be found on West Market Square.

Respectfully

L. L. LEIGHTON

July 7 1w

Received this Day!

From Auction Sales of Fruit,

150 Boxes Oranges,
100 Boxes Lemons,
150 Bunches Bananas,
3000 Cocoanuts,
500 Pines,

Layer Figs. Also New Vermont Cheese, Pickles in Jars, Oysters, Clams, &c., to the Trade Only.

AYER & PLUMMER,

29 Broad, Street and 75 Pickering Square

may15

STOCK—IMMENSE,

—AT—

Whitman's 99 Cent Store,

32 CENTRAL ST.

To enumerate the kinds would take too long. A few will suffice:

Fire Works,

Sticks, Chaves, Base Balls and Fist Balls, Croquet Sets, Mammoths, Wagons, Dolls and Baby Carriages, Velocipedes, Birds and Cages of all Kinds, Lawn Hammocks, Bags, Satchels, Paint Frames, Jewelry, Clocks, Watches, Chains, Charms, Jewelry, Toy Clocks, Stained-Ware, Tea Sets, Toilet Sets, Cups and Saucers, Plates, Cutlery, Fortemonnaies, Fans, &c.

MISS LAURA M. COOKE

Will receive pupils in Vocal Music and Guitar, Thursday afternoons, Friday and Saturday, at 1 ESSEX STREET.

may15

Real Estate.

FOR RENT.

A large front office over S. D. Jones & Sons store on Kenduskeag Bridge, suitable for a loan office or two or three merchant's work rooms for two or three merchants. Inquire of S. D. JONES.

FOR SALE.

The most desirable house lot in the city, between the residences of Boutelle and Talbot on Broadway, also several lots of land suitable for building lots in the Counties of Penobscot, Somerset, Hancock and Washington. Title perfect. Will be sold cheap if taken at once.

F. W. HIRB & SON,

Exchange street, Bangor.

June 5—tf

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE RESIDENCE

Will Be Sold at a Bargain!

The valuable and very desirable residence of the undersigned, situated in West Broadway, together with all the furniture in the house, with the exception of a few articles, which will be reserved for use in this city for a long time. The house is in perfect repair, with all the improvements and modern conveniences, and is surrounded by a large number of fruit trees, bearing an abundance of fruit.

For further particulars inquire of

CHAS. S. PEARL, Real Estate Agent

No. 6 Kenduskeag Block.

June 7 tf

House on Essex Street for Sale.

The house and lot No. 7 Essex street, the residence of the late Thomas Denton, is offered for sale. The house is full of stone, cellar and stable and small garden. Holly water and perfect drainage. The house is in good order. It may be seen by the premises, or 161 Exchange Street.

may31 tf

Health is Wealth!

DR. C. W. BENSON'S SKIN AND BLOOD OINTMENT and Pills are prepared specially for Hysterical Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration, Nervous Weakness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain, resulting in Insanity and premature Old Age, Loss of Power in either sex, Involuntary Emissions, Spermatorrhoea, Impotency, Syphilis, Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stricture, Lost Manhood, Wasting Diseases that lead to Premature Decay and Death, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Head, Hot Flashes, Dyspepsia, Dizziness, Convulsions, Nervous Irritability, Epilepsy or Fits, Sleeplessness, Cancerous Humors, Leprosy, Blotches, Emissions, Impotency, Loss of Sexual Power, Premature Decay, Nervous Debility, Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dim Vision, Premature Old Age, Wakefulness, Blood Diseases, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, Sexual Weakness, Impotency, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder

Whig and Courier.

BOUTELLE & BURR, PROPRIETORS.

F. A. BOUTELLE, Editor.

All business letters should be addressed to Boutelle & Burr, and not to individuals connected with the Whig and Courier.

SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1884.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS

For President

JAMES G. BLAINE,

OF MAINE.

For Vice-President:

JOHN A. LOGAN.

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR GOVERNOR

FREDERICK ROBIE,

OF GORHAM.

[illegible] CANDIDATE FOR ELECTORS

FOR ELECTORS-AT-LARGE

[illegible] CASE of Rockland

[illegible] WHITTIER of [illegible]

[illegible] District—CHARLES M. MOSES

[illegible] District—[illegible] HARRISON

[illegible] District—ABNER COBURN

[illegible] District—C. A. JOHNSON

FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO CONGRESS

[illegible] District—THOMAS B. REED

[illegible] District—NELSON DINGLEY, JR.

[illegible] District—SEWALL MILLIKEN

[illegible] District—CHARLES A. TOUPHILLE

Republican County Convention.

Republicans of the City of Bangor will meet in Convention at

CITY HALL, BANGOR,

On Tuesday the 7th Day of August Next

at 10 o'clock A. M.

[illegible] call upon the Committees in the several Wards to notify a full vote.

WARDS

[illegible]

[illegible] W. WHITNEY, Chairman.

[illegible] DILLON, Secretary.

[illegible] SMITH.

Mr Blaine's Letter

[illegible] closed to-day [illegible] letters this morning the Secretary of the Republican Congressional Committee received a letter from Mr. Blaine in which he says he will be a candidate for President of the United States. A very intelligent man of this country will be elected without any expense of money or time and the thinking people of the country will be saved from the annoyance of being called upon to vote for candidates who are not known to them. Mr. Blaine is not to be a candidate for President in the sense that he has been in the past. He will not be a candidate before the Chicago convention. He will not be a candidate before the people. He will not be a candidate in any sense that he has been in the past. He will be a candidate only in the sense that he will be the Republican candidate if the Republican party shall see fit to make him its candidate. He will not be a candidate in the sense that he will be a candidate for the Republican party. He will be a candidate only in the sense that he will be a candidate for the Republican party. He will be a candidate only in the sense that he will be a candidate for the Republican party. He will be a candidate only

Whig and Courier.

SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1884.

BY TELEGRAPH.

MAINE NEWS.

FROM PORTLAND

The Republican State Committee.

PORTLAND, July 18. The Republican State Committee met at the Falmouth Hotel this evening, at which were present both most of the members of the committee. Senator Hale, Congressmen Reed and Dingley and Boutelle, Gov. Robie, Colleector Dow, Postmaster Barker and other prominent Republicans, most of whom spoke briefly and informally during the evening. Judge Wing, Chairman of the committee made a statement of the condition and prospects of the party in all parts of the State.

He alluded to the reports from several quarters of the situation as of a very cheerful character showing that accessions to the Republican cause were numerous. There was a general interchange of opinions, for most part conversational in character, regarding the manner of conducting the campaign, but there was no business transacted, the meeting being rather of the nature of a conference. The general opinion seemed to be that the campaign so far as public meetings should begin about the second week in August.

Greenbackers—Will Support Blaine in Preference to Cleveland

The Greenback State Committee met at Merchants Exchange Hall this afternoon, in accordance with a call for the purpose of effecting a cordial union of the pure Greenback party of the State and to withdraw our organization. Representatives were present from Androscoggin, Cumberland, Knox, Lincoln, Oxford and York Counties. The other four counties represented in the committee were not present. It was voted to make a vigorous and aggressive effort provided Butler is the candidate. It was also voted that a number of the State Committee from each district should call a district convention, in the first district convention was called for August 6th in this city.

The feeling expressed at the meeting was that in all large Greenback districts the Greenbackers, as between Blaine and Cleveland, were in favor of Blaine. This is partly due to State pride and partly to a feeling that Cleveland has no special sympathy with the interests and Blaine has. Hobson of Wiscasset, member of the committee from Lincoln, said he should vote for Blaine unless Butler goes into the ring.

OUR NEXT PRESIDENT.

Mr. Blaine's Letter of Acceptance.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 18. The Courier will say to-morrow that the letter of Mr. Blaine. The party is hard hit. Its candidate for the best campaign document of the year. His letter cannot be too widely circulated. Wherever it goes it will dissipate misapprehensions, correct errors, remove prejudices, refute calumnies and silence lies. It is a paper that does honor not only to his mind and heart but to the free institutions of which he is the representative, a free people who are about to place him in the highest office.

Both Strong Documents

BOSTON, July 18. The Post will say: No letter is hardly more than a recapitulation, emphasis or development of the platform and will tend to confirm the impression that he inspired the latter with his views to the subsequent occupation of it himself.

Republican Doctrine

The Journal after generally commending the various points in Mr. Blaine's letter says: At the very outset of the campaign Mr. Blaine has distinctly and in a masterly manner defined the Republican ground. It is Republican doctrine.

A Weak Criticism

Alluding to Mr. Blaine's letter of acceptance the Herald says: It is smooth and as sweet as sugar. Any position which he could take in his letter of acceptance that would in his judgment tend to secure for him votes among the disaffected, fully and and boldly takes in utter disregard of his past course or present associates. The letter will fail in its purpose because Blaine has not given people reason to believe in the sincerity of his profession or of the stability of his character.

Thankyou They will Extract Heaps of Comfort.

The Globe after scathing criticism of the points of the letter says: If Mr. Blaine's supporters can extract any comfort from his formal acceptance they are welcome to do so. They must come to the conclusion, however, that whatever skill has their candidate may have as a letter writer he has largely withheld them from the document now given to the public.

A Claim That will Elect Him

The Advertiser will say: The deep interest with which Mr. Blaine's acceptance has been expected was strengthened by the information given out that the letter would exhibit some such stroke of policy as would make it a marked event of the campaign. It now appears that the only stroke of policy attempted is after all merely an attempt to divert attention from a disquisition of the candidate and will not concern him and to substitute therefor a debate upon the tariff. It is upon the tariff that Mr. Blaine wishes to fix attention and it is upon his own position as standard bearer of the party pledged to support the American policy of high protection that he wishes to rest his claims to the Presidency.

GROSS CARELESSNESS

A Man Accidentally Shot

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 18. On the U. S. ship Portsmouth, at Newport, yesterday, an officer while showing his wife some new rifles put in a ball cartridge by mistake for blank and shapped the weapon. David Nash, a rearing, was shot through the leg, and the bullet went through a two-inch plank. An artery in Nash's leg was severed, and he bled for twenty four hours. He was removed to Newport Hospital in dangerous condition. The accident is due to gross carelessness.

WHERE IS HE?

A Mysterious Disappearance

NEW YORK, July 18. The police sent out an alarm to-day giving a description of John H. Lochr, a citizen of Rutland, Vt., who has unaccountably disappeared on his way to Washington with $10,000 in cash in his pockets. His sister reported his disappearance to the police. She was in Washington awaiting the arrival of her brother, who left this city a week ago, but failed to reach either Washington or Philadelphia, where he was to call on friends. All traces of Lochr are lost after he got on the train for Philadelphia.

BASE BALL.

Friday's Record.

At Boston, the Boston and Philadelphia game was stopped by rain in the second inning.

At Buffalo, Buffalos, 12; Chicagos, 7.

At Cleveland, Clevelands, 11; Detroits, 2.

At Providence, Providence, 6; New Yorks, 3.

THE TURF.

The Homewood Meeting.

PITTSBURG, July 18. The Homewood trotting meeting closed to-day. The weather was clear and pleasant and the attendance very large. The track was in fine condition. The 2.19 class was won by Catch Fly in 2.18¼. The 2.27 class was won by Bayonne Prince in 2.20¼.

THE GREELY EXPEDITION.

The Latest from St. Johns.

ST JOHNS, Nfld., July 18. Commander Schley has received instructions from the Secretary of the Navy to remain at St Johns until there are twelve iron caskets constructed to receive the bodies of the deceased explorers. The survivors are all doing well, but are still weak and suffering from nervous prostration. Lieut. Greely has improved from 120 pounds. Sergeant Brainard and others are improving proportionately. The weather here is delightful and all that could be desired for the sufferers, the thermometer ranging between 65 and 67. Great sympathy is evinced with the survivors and the dead, and every token of respect is manifested toward them. The stately ships Thetis and Bear, as they ride quietly at anchor in the harbor of St Johns, wear a sombre and mournful appearance with flags flying at half mast. The United States war ship Alert has arrived. She was thirty hours overdue, which fact caused much anxiety. Her detention was caused by fog and in search for the remaining ships of the squadron.

Another Account of the Rescue

ST JOHNS, N. F., July 18. Sergeant Long, of the Greely party, who was the first to respond to the welcome tone of the steam whistle, states that he and Sergeant Brainard were the first to hear the sound and they mutually helped each other to crawl out of the tent. When Long got clear of the entanglement of the tent which had been swept to the ground he got to his feet with great difficulty and succeeded in clambering up to the rock that a given a most extensive view in that neighborhood. Brainard went back to the tent, but Long remained looking out searchingly in every direction for some strange object. At length he saw an unwonted sight. A large black object about a mile distant which at first looked like a rock, but he knew it was no rock in that line. In approaching the steam launch altered its course and Long recognized the approach of the rescuers. He came down from the rock, went toward the camp, raised the flag pole which had been lowered down in the gale, and held it for about two minutes till his

Strength Gave Way

and it was blown once more to the ground. He then descended in the direction of the little steamer, and in a few minutes the warm hand of Capt Ash had grasped his in welcome. Maurice Connell, who is still excessively weak, stated in an interview that for some days after his rescue he had no memory of anything that transpired. He did not hear the awakening sure enough of the steam whistle. When his comrades shook him up from his prostrate position in the camp and told him success was at hand, he wildly exclaimed "For God's sake let me die in peace." A teaspoonful of brandy applied to his lips called back the flicking life spark, for Connell could not have survived more than a few hours. He was by far the weakest of the seven survivors, and the strongest must have surrendered within

Forty Eight Hours

The story told by Connell from his previous memory of their starving experience is simply heartrending. How they burned off their sled skin boots and coats, cut them in strips, boiled them into a stew and ate voraciously of them till the stomach repelled and nausea and weakness ensued. The difficulty of keeping heat in the body was very great. The rule of the camp was to permit no one to sleep longer than two hours. He was awakened roughly and called on to shake himself, beat his hands and pound his feet and restore circulation. This was found absolutely necessary to prevent torpor and possible death, the usual accompaniments of intense cold. Sergeant Julius H. Frederick relates

The Tragic

story of the sad death on the lee covered ground of George Rice, the artist of the expedition. On the 6th of April Rice and Frederick volunteered to leave the camp to proceed a distance of ten twenty five miles for some food. Each had a Colt's bella. They had sled, hatchet and provisions for five days. They traveled for three days but failed to find the cache. On the way towards the camp Rice became weak and finally collapsed. He was attacked by blood flux that gradually wore him down. He succumbed and was interred in an ice grave by his companion. Frederick crept out that night under a fragment of a boat and the next day revisited his companion to pay a last tribute to his remains. Frederick retained sufficient strength to drag back the sled, hatchet, rifle and cooking utensils to camp where he encountered more woe in the death of Lieut. Lockwood and others of the party.

The Cached Meat

that Frederick and Rice were in search of was brought by them on April 6th from Cape Isabella and abandoned the next day, in order to drag Rice, one of their party who had been frozen, into camp. Rice was the life of the Greely party. Full of hope, buoyancy and energy, his death was a fatal blow to his party. He died in an honorable struggle to prolong the existence of a fellow creature, a monument of his country's honor.

CAUGHT AT LAST

Arrested on a Charge of Murder

BOSTON, N. Y., July 18. John Connors, the alleged murderer of Phillip Casey, of this city, and who has succeeded in evading arrest since the tragedy, four years ago, has been captured in Havana City, Mo. He will be brought here to answer to the charge of murder in the first degree. Casey was shot while endeavoring to quiet a quarrel between Connors and others.

EXPRESS MESSENGER

Arrested for Stealing $10 000

PITTSBURG, July 18. Henry Bloom, of Baltimore and Ohio express messenger was arrested to-day charged with having stolen a package containing $10,000. The money was sent from Baltimore to Cumberland yesterday, and instead of delivering it Bloom took the money home and offered to divide with his bondsmen. The latter took the money and had Bloom arrested as he was preparing to leave.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

Nine Persons Supposed to Have Been Drowned.

ATLANTIC CITY, July 18. A diver has examined the sunken schooner off Corson's Inlet and finds it to be the Deborah H. Divert, to Albany from Richmond with coal. No bodies were found, and as the boat and compass were gone it is supposed the crew—six men, with two other men and one child, all of Dunellenville, New Jersey—took to the yawl and it sunk with them.

BUSINESS MATTERS.

Another Suspension

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 18. The banking house of A. & J. C. S. Harrison did not open its doors this morning. Upon petition of Alfred Harrison, senior partner, the court appointed John Cox receiver, who is an old book keeper of the firm. No statement of its affairs is obtainable at present. The bank had about 400 depositors, some for considerable sums. The city has $60,000 on deposit there.

Another Despatch.

Cox declined to act. The name of John Shrem was then proposed, but he also declined, and under orders of the court the sheriff took possession pending the appointment of a receiver. It is the general belief that the failure is a bad one and depositors will realize little.

FALSE ALARM.

The Scare in New York.

NEW YORK, July 18. The suspected cases of cholera reported by the Evening Telegram to-day turns out to be ordinary cases of summer complaint.

THE GRANT & WARD FAILURE.

Suit of ex-Senator Chaffee.

NEW YORK, July 18. The suit of Morris against Grant, on petition of ex-Senator Chaffee, who loaned Grant & Ward bonds and large sums of money, was before Referee Cole to-day. Ex-Senator Chaffee testified that he loaned $100,000 in U. S. bonds to the firm in October, 1883, later he loaned the firm a large number of West Virginia Central and Pittsburg Railroad bonds. He never had the bonds returned to him. He drew about $25,000 from the firm previous to his failure which was part of the profits he was to receive for such loans. The firm through U. S. Grant, Jr., and Ward had told him they had use for more money than they had on hand and that they could make a handsome profit from such loans.

FROM WASHINGTON.

News About the Capital.

Guarding Against Cholera.

WASHINGTON, July 18. At a Cabinet meeting to-day the subject of precautionary measures to prevent the introduction of cholera into this country was discussed. It is probable that an order will be issued prohibiting the importation of rags from all foreign ports, including Canada.

Civil Service Rules

In response to a call from the Civil Service Commission for applicants for examination to fill 150 pension office examiners' positions, created by a recent act, a number of ladies filed applications. As there seemed to be some question about the eligibility of ladies for the positions Commissioner Eaton consulted with the Secretary of the Interior, who decided that the positions were obviously such as could not be filled by women. The Civil Service Commissioner this morning received an application from the Treasury Department for twenty seven first class clerks.

FIRE RECORD.

Four Lives Lost.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., July 18. For the third time within a year the neighboring town of Cedar Springs is being swept by fire. The conflagration started this afternoon in a large lumber yard. A high wind was blowing directly towards the business portion of the town at the time. Johnson & Sink's mill, the Wagner House, Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad depot, Cedar Springs House and the whole business part of two squares and both sides of the main street of the town were entirely consumed. The Grand Rapids fire department has arrived at the scene and is endeavoring to save the residence portion of the town. Two men and one boy were burned in the mill. One man a commercial traveller was burned in the Wagner House.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, Washington, D. C., July 19—1 a. m.

Indications

For New England: Partly cloudy weather and occasional rain, southerly winds, slightly warmer, lower barometer.

FINANCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL.

Monetary Quotations

New York, July 18. Money at call, easier at 1 @ 1½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@6 per cent. Sterling Exchange, steady, at $4 85 for long, $4 87½ for short. State bonds quiet. Railroad bonds quiet. The following are the closing prices of railroad stocks:

Chicago & Alton	140
do preferred	144
Chicago Burl & Quincy	124
Erie	27
do preferred	54
Illinois Central	124
Lake Shore	70
Michigan Central	84
N. J. Central	39
Northwestern	132
do preferred	137
N. Y. Central	108
Rock Island	121
St. Paul	77
do preferred	118
Union Pacific	52
Western Union	80

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, July 18. FLOUR—Receipts 10,800 exports 6,454—sold 18,400. No 2 winter 3 25@3 50; Minnesota patents $4 50@5 25; winter extra Western and State 3 20@3 65; good to choice do 3 70@5 25; common to good extra Ohio 3 30@5 25; common to choice red wheat Western extra 3 20@5 25; common to choice white do Western 3 25@5 25; City mill extras 4 00@5 25; winter wheat extra $3 25@5 25; Minnesota extra 3 30@5 00; Southern—common to fair 3 25@4 50; good to choice 4 05@5 25.

WHEAT—sales 325,000 bushels—No 2 Chicago 92½; No 3 Red 91 @ 91½; ungraded Red 81 @ 91; winter No 2 Red 91 @ 92; No 1 Red Winter 92; No 2 Chicago 90 @ 90½; No 1 Red Winter 92; No 2 Chicago 90 @ 90½; No 1 Red Winter 92; No 2 Chicago 90 @ 90½

Sale or to Let

[illegible] just four weeks to the first of May, and the real estate agent sat in his little wooden sentry box, his chair tipped back against the wall, his feet sedately poised on the edge of his desk while eyes were fixed positively on the evening.

Business awful dull this year, said the real estate agent. "Never saw it so quiet."

We've only let thirteen houses and sold a dozen this season, said his clerk, who performed the additional duties of office boy and sold coal and wood on commission, and who was just now carefully cutting a gash in the fat folds of the [illegible].

And then two sales were [illegible] that's nothing but exchanges, added the clerk.

Folks don't move, said the [illegible] clerk with cheerful philosophy.

Then why ain't they, demanded [illegible].

Prove the real estate agent.

At this very moment however a stalwart figure darkened the square of yellow April sunshine that was dancing in the office to gild the sweet thoughts of a portly old gentleman with gold-bedecked nose, that walked out the door and revealed a little church steeple on the other side.

Is this Mr. Philo Pratt's office, said the [illegible] real estate agent sarcastically [illegible] Your's just about right, said the clerk, with the air of a [illegible] who tried to look very busy indeed. How do you do, Mr. Pratt? I'm going to move, said the stranger [illegible] shaking hands heartily. Glad to hear it, said the agent, hastily [illegible] hands together.

I am from New York, [illegible] the gentleman. My name is Drake. I'm tired of the city and I want to complete change of location.

Just so, said the agent. A most excellent idea.

And, added Mr. Drake, I wish to find a desirable residence for one year with the privilege of purchasing. Can you accommodate me in such a case?

Dear me, said Mr. Pratt, [illegible] his hands. Just the best horse it ever [illegible] that the buggy trip is properly directed [illegible] the wheels free of mud. Are such a place to sell? Scores of such. The neighborhood of Annan Water is, so to speak, [illegible] with them.

[illegible] the two passengers [illegible] Mr. Pratt had [illegible] shown by Mr. Pratt had [illegible] old gentleman's [illegible] fancy.

[illegible] sir, I'm [illegible] what are [illegible] said the real estate agent, [illegible] in despair.

I don't make you an offer [illegible] the old gentleman [illegible] I want [illegible] fellows [illegible] I'm [illegible] suggestive, I must say, [illegible] something [illegible] seclusion of the common city.

Do I understand [illegible] making [illegible] stood?

Then [illegible] kind of houses you have on your list, said the real estate agent [illegible] disgust. But the clerk looked [illegible] the Sheriff [illegible] Dispatch [illegible] How would Deepdale Hall [illegible] Dispatch [illegible] Deepdale Hall? repeated Mr. Pratt [illegible]

Deepdale Hall, said the clerk [illegible] said the old gentleman, [illegible] what is it? [illegible] happy [illegible] then why ain't they, [illegible] said Mr. Pratt, the real estate agent.

At this very moment however a stalwart figure darkened the square of yellow April sunshine that was dancing in the office to gild the sweet thoughts of a portly old gentleman with gold-bedecked nose, that walked out the door and revealed a little church steeple on the other side.

Is this Mr. Philo Pratt's office, said the [illegible] real estate agent sarcastically [illegible] Your's just about right, said the clerk, with the air of a [illegible] who tried to look very busy indeed. How do you do, Mr. Pratt? I'm going to move, said the stranger [illegible] said the agent, hastily [illegible] hands together.

I am from New York, [illegible] the gentleman. My name is Drake. I'm tired of the city and I want to complete a change of location.

Just so, said the agent. A most excellent idea.

And, added Mr. Drake, I wish to find a desirable residence for one year with the privilege of purchasing. Can you accommodate me in such a case?

Dear me, said Mr. Pratt, [illegible] his hands. Just the best horse it ever [illegible] that the buggy trip is properly directed [illegible] the wheels free of mud. Are such a place to sell? Scores of such. The neighborhood of Annan Water is, so to speak, [illegible] with them.

[illegible] the two passengers [illegible] Mr. Pratt [illegible] shown by Mr. Pratt [illegible] old gentleman's [illegible] fancy.

[illegible] sir, I'm [illegible] what are [illegible] said the real estate agent, [illegible] in despair.

I don't make you an offer [illegible] the old gentleman [illegible] I want [illegible] fellows [illegible] I'm [illegible] suggestive, I must say, [illegible] something [illegible] seclusion of the common city.

Do I understand [illegible] making [illegible] stood?

Then [illegible] kind of houses you have on your list, said the real estate agent [illegible] disgust. But the clerk looked [illegible] the Sheriff [illegible] Dispatch [illegible] How would Deepdale Hall [illegible] Dispatch [illegible] Deepdale Hall? repeated Mr. Pratt [illegible]

Deepdale Hall, said the clerk [illegible] said the old gentleman, [illegible] what is it? [illegible] happy [illegible] then why ain't they, [illegible] said Mr. Pratt, the real estate agent.

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I am from New York, said